4.1 The Student will		
		identify the place value for each digit in a whole number expressed through millions
a)		orally and
		in writing;
b)		compare two whole numbers expressed through millions, using symbols (>, <, or =); and
		round whole numbers expressed through millions to the nearest
(a)		thousand,
c)		ten thousand, and
		hundred thousand.

4.2 The student will		
		identify, model, and compare rational numbers (fractions and mixed numbers), using
a)		concrete objects and
		pictures;
b)		represent equivalent fractions; and
c)		relate fractions to decimals, using concrete objects.

4.3 The student will		
		compare the numerical value of fractions (with like and unlike denominators) having
		denominators of 12 or less, using concrete materials.

4.4 The student will		
		read decimals expressed through thousandths,
9)		write decimals expressed through thousandths,
a)		represent decimals expressed through thousandths, and
		identify decimals expressed through thousandths;
		round to the nearest
b)		whole number,
b)		tenth, and
		hundredth; and
		compare the value of two decimals, using
		symbols (<, >, or =),
c)		concrete materials,
		drawings, and
		calculators.

4.5 The student will		
		estimate whole-number
		sums and
		differences and
		describe the method of estimation. Students will refine estimates, using terms such as
		closer to, between, and a little more than.

4.6 The student will add and subtract whole numbers written in		
	vertical form and	
	horizontal form,	
	choosing appropriately between paper and pencil methods and calculators.	

4.7 The	4.7 The student will find the product of two whole numbers when one factor has two digits or		
fewer and the other factor has three digits or fewer, using			
	estimation and		
	paper and pencil.		
	For larger products (a two-digit numeral times a three-digit numeral), estimation and		
	calculators will be used.		

4.8 The student will		
		estimate and find the quotient of two whole numbers, given a one-digit divisor.

4.9 The student will		
a)	add and subtract with fractions having like and unlike denominators of 12 or less, using	
	concrete materials,	
	pictorial representations, and	
	paper and pencil;	
	add and subtract with decimals through thousandths, using	
1-)	concrete materials,	
b)	pictorial representations, and	
	paper and pencil; and	
	solve problems involving addition and subtraction with fractions having like and unlike	
	denominators of 12 or less and with decimals expressed through thousandths, using various	
	computational methods, including	
c)	calculators,	
	paper and pencil,	
	mental computation, and	
	estimation.	

4.10 Th	4.10 The student will		
	estimate and measure weight/mass, using actual measuring devices, and describe the		
	results in U.S. Customary/metric units as appropriate, including		
-)	ounces,		
a)	pounds,		
	grams, and		
	kilograms;		
	identify equivalent measurements between units within the		
b)	U.S. Customary system (ounces and pounds) and		
	metric system (grams and kilograms); and		
	estimate the conversion of ounces and grams and pounds and kilograms, using		
	approximate comparison e.g. 1oz. is about 28g., 1 g. is about the weight of a paper clip;		
c)	1 km. is a little more than 2lbs.		
,	The intent of this standard is for students to make ballpark comparisons and not to memorize		
	conversion factors between U.S. Customary and metric units.		

4.11 Th	ne student will
a)	estimate and measure length, using actual measuring devices, and describe the results in
	both metric and U.S. Customary units, including
	part of an inch (1/2, 1/4, and 1/8),
	inches,
	feet,
	yards,
	millimeters,
	centimeters, and
	meters;
	identify equivalent measurements between units within the
	U.S. Customary system
	inches and feet;
	feet and yards;
b)	inches and yards and
	metric system
	millimeters and centimeters;
	centimeters and meters; and
	millimeters and meters; and
	estimate the conversion of
	inches and centimeters, using approximate comparisons e.g. 1 in. is about 2.5 cm *,
	yards and meters using approximate comparisons e.g. 1 m is a little longer than 1 yd *,
c)	miles and kilometers, using approximate comparisons
	e.g. 1 mile is slightly farther than 1.5 km, or 1 km is slightly farther than half a mile.*
	*The intent of this standard is for students to make ballpark comparisons and not to
	memorize conversion factors between U.S. Customary and metric units.

4.12 The student will		
	estimate and measure liquid volume, using actual measuring devices and using metric	
	and U.S. Customary units, including	
	cups,	
a)	pints,	
(a)	quarts,	
	gallons,	
	milliliters, and	
	liters;	
	identify equivalent measurements between units within the	
b)	U.S. Customary system (cups, pints, quarts, and gallons) and	
	metric system (milliliters and liters); and	
	estimate the conversion of quarts and liters, using approximate comparisons (1 quart	
	is a little less than 1 liter, 1 liter is a little more than 1 quart).*	
c)		
	* The intent of this standard is for students to make ballpark comparisons and not to	
	memorize conversion factors between U.S. Customary and metric units.	

4.13 The student will		
	identify and describe situations representing the use of	
a)	perimeter and	
	area; and	
	use measuring devices to find perimeter in both	
b)	standard units of measure and	
	nonstandard units of measure.	

4.14 The student will investigate and describe the relationships between and among		
	points,	
	lines,	
	line segments, and	
	rays.	

4.15 The student will		
		identify and draw (using a straightedge or ruler) representations of
		points,
9)		lines,
a)		line segments,
		rays, and
		angles; and
b)		describe the path of shortest distance between two points on a flat surface.

4.16 Th	4.16 The student will identify and draw representations of lines that illustrate	
	intersection,	
	parallelism, and	
	perpendicularity.	

4.17 T	ne student will analyze and compare the properties of		
	two-dimensional (plane) geometric figures		
	circle,		
	square,		
	rectangle,		
	triangle,		
a)	parallelogram, and		
	rhombus and		
	three-dimensional (solid) geometric figures		
	sphere,		
	cube, and		
	rectangular solid [prism];		
	identify		
b)	congruent shapes and		
	noncongruent shapes; and		
	investigate congruence of plane figures after geometric transformations such as		
	reflection (flip), translation (slide) and rotation (turn), using		
c)	mirrors,		
	paper folding, and		
	tracing.		

4.18 The student will		
		identify the order pair for a point and
		locate the point for an ordered pair in the first quadrant of a coordinate plane.

4.19 The student will		
	predict the likelihood of outcomes of a simple event, using the terms	
	certain,	
a)	likely,	
	unlikely,	
	impossible; and	
b)	determine the probability of a given simple event, using concrete materials.	

4.20 Th	4.20 The student will collect, organize, and display data in		
		Line graphs with scale increments of one or greater than one and	
		bar graphs with scale increments of one or greater than one and	
		use the display to	
		interpret the results,	
		draw conclusions, and	
		make predictions.	

4.21 The	4.21 The student will recognize, create, and extend numerical and geometric patterns, using		
	concrete materials,		
	number lines,		
	symbols,		
	tables and		
	words.		

4.22 Th	4.22 The student will recognize and demonstrate the meaning of equality, using	
	symbols representing numbers,	
	operations, and	
	relations [e.g., $3 + 5 = 5 + 3$ and $15 + (35 + 16) = (15 + 35) + 16$].	